NEWS OF THE THEATERS

ACTOR JOHN DREW CAUGHT IN A TALKATIVE MOOD.

He Compares English and American Audiences-The Park's Opening -Theatrical Gossip.

week, fell to discussing things English and player's first venture on the English theand not always pleasant experiences," said he. "English audiences are so demonstrative in both their approval and disapproval and are such royal autocrats in their way that the American mummer, accustomed to the considerateness of home audiences. rubs his eyes in bewilderment. This way of expressing adverse criticism should really be a help. Rough knocks in the world do us all good and even actors need them. They make us braver. Then we always know or ought to know that we can please some of the people all of the time, all of The people some of the time, but it is impossible to please all of the people all of the time, so it's poor stuff a fellow's made of if he cannot accept defeat with phihim. He can feel the pulse of the play in which this demand may be met. weaken and weaken, and meets, or should meet, defeat bravely. American audiences be native or foreigner, but will never come again if not pleased. It's a courteous way and one to be proud of, too, but the demonout the best in an actor. A word of sympathy is always helpful, and when a whole audience stretches out its hand to you, a more rounded beauty to your creation In the inspiration of the sympathy than

actors do not cross the Atlantic. London sends us her Henry Irvings, while we have did reading in Stephen Phillips's "Herod," for acting plays, you know about as much deal outside of our little individual world. ahead. I will not try it myself, for al- cubic feet of gas produced. line, I do not succeed so well in that and I leave it to others who can do it better. But | contains only one-half of the heating power everything before them for they haven't undreamt of in the old world.

PARK THEATER'S OPENING.

"Not Guilty," which will open the Park name and fortune to make. A false friend, fuel than the coke produced in beehive that of obtaining the extra workers at the and the villainous Dalton receives his just

Theatrical Gossip.

Mr. Walker Whiteside will produce a new remantle play in October called "In Days of Old, when Knights Were Bold." opera, "The Sultan of Sulu," is among the novelties which is to make an early tour of the country before going into New York

"King Dodo," the merry Pixley & Luder's Baturday, Aug. 2, and already a route has been mapped out and booked solidly for

vaudeville with the close of last week, and him by Herbert Hall Winslow, and in which and nearly completed.

of the repertory for his "Castle Square Opera Company" for the coming season. The operas thus far selected for the coming season are "Alda," "Faust," tha," "Lohengrin," "Bohemlan Girl," 'Carmen." "Il Trovatore," "Lily of Killarney" and "Tosca." "Tosca" will be the novelty of the season. It is the latest work of Puccini and has never been sung in Eng-

lish up to the present time.

Among the many high-class attractions on Manager Boda's list for early production at English's Opera House this season is production of "The Burgomaster." This is the company which has been appearing in the large cities and enjoyed the phenomenal unbroken season of one hundred straight

throughout in the way of scenery, costumes and effects, and many new and novel features have been added, making it in fact a new production throughout.

A great deal is hoped for "Peggy from Paris," George Ade's latest musical comedy, which Henry W. Savage is to produce in the early autumn. The music for Mr. 'Ade's libretto is being written by William Loraine, the author of "Salome," and the numbers which have been finished have been pronounced gems by those who have been fortunate to hear them. Of Mr. Ade's share in the work it is stated authoritatively that it is the cleverest libretto he has yet turned out. It differs widely from "The Sultan of Sulu," his success of the past season, in that it is thoroughly up-todate and filled with the vernacular which has made his "Fables in Slang" so pop-

artists to be heard during the coming season in both Europe and America is Mme. Lillian Blauvelt, the well-known soprano, who is now spending the summer at Bar Harbor. She returns to England Sept. 2 for | tween those of anthracite and bituminous the great festivals at Cardiff and Norwich, | coal. after which she will make a tour through the British provinces, followed by concerts with such organizations as the Liverpool Philharmonics, the Birmingham, Belfast and Scottish orchestras, Manchester "Halle" concerts, concluding with several concerts in London. She comes to America again in January next, 1963, for a limited number of engagements with leading clubs and orchestras, together with song recitais excellent farmer, but one inclined to inand in oratorio. Her tour will include a trip through the South in addition to her Eastern engagements and she will be heard in Culifornia for the first time.

Many excellent features mark the Theater for August. Conspicuous among the Interary contributions is a scholarly and interesting article by Henry Tyrrell, on Gabrielle D'Annunzio's new play, "Francesca Da Rimini," the writer giving his own version of passages from the tragedy. appeared. An article by H. P. Mawson, en- | could outdoors and then stored the rest in titled "The Truth About Going on the the barn."

Stage." sets forth some plain, unvarnished facts and is likely to be eagerly read by ispirants to histrionic honors, perhaps with profit to themselves. The usual "Chats with Players," is devoted this month to Mary Shaw, an actress too seldom seen on tion as a distinguished player. It will be news to most people that Costa Rica, whose total population hardly exceeds 25,000, boasts of a National Theater which cost over \$1,000,000. Pictures of this and other magnificent playhouses in the tropics ap pear in an interesting article, entitled "The Million-Dollar Theaters of Central America." Where do our actors spend their vacations? In an article entitled "An Actors' Summer Colony" the writer describes the pleasures of Sconset, on the shore of Nantucket island, where an exclusive set of player-folk occupy weatherbeaten fisher cabins and form their plans for the ensu-In a recent issue of the New York Com- ing season. The pictures-more varied and mercial Advertiser the following was to be | elaborate even than usual-include, in addition to the superb cover representing Luiu Glaser as Dolly Varden in ten colors, John Drew, while at the Waldorf this scenes from the new problem play, "Hearts Affame;" the Chicago success, "The Wizard things American in the play world. "A of Oz;" the "Doll's House," "Lady Godiva," etc., and fine new pictures of Elatrical sea is sure to bring him many new conora Duse, as Francesca, and portraits of Mary Shaw, Belle Harper, Adelaide Prince, Sarah Truax, Henrietta Crosman,

SOLVING THE FUEL PROBLEM.

cess, Also Coke.

A. D. Adams, in Mines and Minerals.

A growing demand for cheap gas and smokeless fuel exists in American cities. losophy. You know a player can always At Boston, during the past year, operations feel the chill of disapproval creeping over have been in progress that indicate a way Under present general practice in large

most distributed, and anthracite coal is the principal smokeless fuel. The serious strative way is perhaps better. It brings objection to both of these commodities is their necessary cost. These costs rest large- out this country. ly on the limited supply of and the labor as it were, you rise to greater heights, bring | involved in the working of the original ma-"It is unfortunate that more American | confined to eastern Pennsylvania, and the | greater, there are additional exports. depth at which most of the deposits exist | The great wheat belt of this country is given in return but few of our best since renders mining a comparatively expensive ever changing. Ten years ago we looked the day when Booth first stormed England. process. For the production of water gas to the Northwest for our best wheat, and Our playwrights, too, have done well. We anthracite coal is the favorite fuel, though the largest quantity of it. To-day the milour playwrights, too, have done well. We antimache coar is the large cities expect from the South-even have an American producing a "Da coke derived from coal gas retorts is used west some of their best bread wheat. Kan-Rimini" tragedy. The star of the poetical to a smaller extent. The pure water gas is sas, Oklahoma and Nebraska are acknowlescendant this year. There is some splen- nonilluminating, has a heating value of only 350 heat units per cubic foot, and conduced. To render pure water gas illuminating it must be carbureted with about will have wonderful success in the years five gallons of naphtha or gas oil per 1,000

It seems fairly evident that a gas which the whole tendency of the stage nowadays of the coal consumed in its production, is wholesome and hopeful. Even the rural | that coal being the most expensive variety, plays are good; they hold the mirror up to and which must derive more than one-half who wish the theater well may be op- units per cubic foot, from petroleum, can timistic and content. Our playwrights have | never be distributed at a very low figure, upon as had the English dramatists, and | general use long before its now great rival, there is a world of material lying at hand, | water gas. This method of gas production yields about 10,000 cubic feet of gas, 1,300 pounds of coke, 130 pounds of tar and 200 ounds of ammonia liquor per ton of coal distilled. The gas has a heating power of about 650 units per cubic foot, and an 11luminating value, without enrichment, of fourteen to sixteen candles at an open ourner consuming five cubic feet per hour. It is to be noted that this production of coal gas is an efficient process, as the coke power of the coal distilled, the gas about 25 per cent, and the remaining 10 per cent, is argely made up by the tar. Unfortunately capacity of the retorts, usually not more appreciated offering. The | nary coal gas process is the rather inferior ovens, where the resulting gas is wasted. The high cost of operation in the ordinary

stumbling block in the way of a fortune of the coke produced, seem to promise little in the way of cheap gas, and the supply of out of his way or disgraced in the eyes of smokeless fuel in the form of coke to take ter sections in one field. The harvesters his friends. During the four acts the strug- the place of soft coal in large cities. In fact, the unsatisfactory features of the old side plots are introduced, making a coal-gas process have had much to do with munity given over almost exclusively to thoroughly interesting story from the rise | the wide introduction of water gas. The of the curtain until the last act, when the marked advantage of water gas, from the from the fact that few if any laborers from story ends happily, all wrongs are righted | producer's standpoint, is the fact that it | great economy of labor, compared with as well as the country with prosperity and ordinary coal gas. There remains, however, as to water gas, the objection that farmers are gathering in their crops, and the first cost of its necessary materials is efficient. In view of these facts, efforts have been made during the past few years o materially improve the processes of coaland the quality of coke produced.

The new plant near Boston, for the prore known as by-product ovens. Each of hese ovens is of much greater capacity to those of gas retorts, except that the coke is harder and of a more desirable portion of labor cost with the former. York, where he will interest himself, from This saving in labor is partly due to the now on, with preparations for his appear- use of machinery, which fills or empties he is to be starred the coming season by to the year 1960 much the greater part of Liebier & Co. The play is in excellent shape, | the gas sold in Boston was made by the vater-gas process. During the past year Henry W. Savage has selected a portion | the New England gas and coke works, located across the Mystic river, in Everett, have supplied the major portion of the consumption with coal gas from their 300 by-

product ovens. Having seen the displacement of more than one-half the water gas formerly supplied in Boston, by this coal gas from the evens in Everett, it is next desirable to note the comparative costs or prices of a meeting of the farmers about three weeks these coal and water gases. The contracts | before harvest, and to inform him of the of the Pipe Line Company with the companies that distribute gas in Boston provide for a price of 20 cents per 1,000 cubic | The prospects at that time were not flatfeet of twelve candlepower gas of 580 Brit- tering for a good yield, but favorable well-known public demand. Thus experish thermal units per cubic foot, or for igher prices, not exceeding 30 cents per higher candlepower and greater heating Mr. Blaine's agents had asked for 15,000 servatories attached to private estates. capacity. During the year ending June 30, men, 3,000 teams and 500 women. He ad-1906, the Massachusetts Pipe Line Gas Com- vertised accordingly. Instead of asking the tions in other lines, the experimental pany sold to the Boston companies named, weeks. This year the production is new and to the Everett Gas Company, 619,953,400 he advised all to go to Kansas City, where of secrecy, seemingly fearful of the loss of cubic feet of gas, for which it received the the Missouri-Kansas free employment bu- his idol or that some one may steal the feet on an average. Figures are not avail- as best it could. Mr. Blaine sent in his re- nouncement states that the rose came from as delivered by the Pipe Line Company to Even this thorough canvass of the situa- not suspected by any of the experts in rose the holders of the several Boston com- tion was insufficient to save all the grain | culture interviewed. panies, but the gas distributed by these sown.

ting companies. Now that the cost of gas in the holder has been reduced nearly one-half to these | teams he used then, the acreage this year, | this high goal. companies, through the operations of the and the prospect for a full yield. This One head gardener, in speaking of the New England Gas and Coke Company, the information was arranged in tabulated matter, said that it did not surprise him people of Boston hope and expect to share | form, as follows: in the benefit. During some years the price ! lived that the operation of the gas and coke | 400 acres this year, prospect good. Among the more prominent American duction in the cost of gas to consumers,

as it has already done in its cost to gas Coke from the ovens in Everett is now regularly sold in Boston for general and domestic purposes, at prices ranging be-

Mr. Lincola's Hay Story.

Chicago Evening Post. A story of Abraham Lincoln would have to be older than the one below to lose its characteristic sayor. In the summer of 1857 Mr. Lincoln was sitting in his office when he was visited by one of his neighbors, an crease the size of his crops even after harvesting. He had given, on this particular morning, a skillfully padded account of the hay he had put in.

"I've been cutting hay, too," remarked Why. Abe, are you farming?

"What you raise?" "Just hay." "Good crop this year?" "Excellent"

"How many tons?" "Well, I don't know just how many tons, Simpson, but my men stacked all they

SOUTHWESTERN WHEAT BELT.

Slipped a Cog This Season, According to Dispatches, but the System Promises Well.

William R. Draper in Review of Reviews. The policy of the farmer to-day is exing the yield, and demanding more helpers. The farming West is a country gone to

1902 is found in the United States, Canada and India, this country ranking first. So | cost of twine. Nanette Comstock, Frank Burbank and far as the American farmer is concerned, wheat has taken the place of corn as the the one which has brought forward this grain, tramping through the wiry stubble cereal so rapidly in recent years. Should all day long, are paid \$2.50 a day. Stackers winter have proven too severe for wheat, will always hear you through whether you cities, carbureted water gas is the variety frost is seldom succeeded by drought in a single year. Moreover, wheat is more easily handled, the profit is larger, and consequently the acreage is increasing through-

> The average annual wheat crop of the United States is 450,000,000 bushels, of terials. As is well known, the anthracite which 400,000,000 bushels are required for coal areas of the United States are mostly home consumption. When the yield is

energy of the coal from which it is pro- of the world. Oklahoma raised 5,000,000 the wheat-raising States. Despite the severe drought of 1901, Kansas produced \$50,000,000. Corn averaged less than onefifth of a full yield, which discouraged the corn acreage had been almost double. Last spring, because of the serious frosts of the up and have been sown in corn. Thus only 82 per cent, of the wheat remained in the so many impossible ideals to look back bituminous coal in closed retorts, came into ground, and this should produce 74 per cent. of a full yield. This means about 90,000,000 bushels of wheat to be gathered in the approaching harvest. These large and increasing crops have encouraged the farmers to enlarge their fields devoted to wheat.

EXTRA HELP NEEDED. In the past five years the wheat acreage has been doubled in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Nebraska. With the increase in yield, there is a demand every summer for extra nade has about 65 per cent. of the heating | help in the harvest season. Farmers who the kitchen to assist in the housework.

ing the period of harvesting has caused

the towns can go to work in the harvest there is a demand for every idle townsman. helpers the year throughout, a supply must be imported from outside the State, Kansas boasts of being the only community gas manufacture, both as to its labor cost | where a small army of harvest "hands are imported annually, to the satisfaction of both the farmer and the laborer. In-

deed, the plan is quite new to the Sunflower David W. Blaine, a farmer and implement maker of Pratt county, commenced three years ago to work upon the harvest correct solution of supply and demand as basis by which to secure a certain number number of men, women and teams needed unreliable. The difference of opinion as to | grower of "a perfect blue." laborers to come West. Many did come | rewards for successful growing of floral and found no work, the community in the farmers were anxious for any kind of an innevation.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU FORMED. Last year Mr. Blaine sent out reports to the county assessors, asking them to call needs of each community, taken as a whole. 1,000 cubic feet, in any case, for gas of | gun deceived even the expert crop reporter. companies ranged from about eighteen to | As early as March I of the present

John Jones, Attica township, Sedgwick There have, according to him, always been as is frequently stated; neither does it cause of gas over the greater part of Boston has county, 300 acres in wheat last year, eight | some few enthusiasts working to that end. | worms nor distemper; in fact, an all-meat been \$1.00 per 1,000 cubic feet, and it is be- men, one woman, and five teams used; Probably their patience had at last been evens will ultimately make a material re- Mr. Blaine keeps careful record of the

in the sarf to-day."

NOTHING DOING TO-DAY.

"Yes; horribly so. No excuse for the protection of a strong, maniparm

would need eight; if 60 per cent. good, the continued experiences of others along the stage, and justly entitled to her reputa- HOW IT IS BEING SOLVED IN THE Six, or even five would be sufficient. The the same line. state secretary of agriculture makes freit nears the cutting season, thus affording employment bureaus have been established | minute records of the habits of the plan this season at Kansas City and Topeka,

Wheat-growers pay the laborer from \$1.50 to \$3.50 a day. Some, more expert than others, earn 34 a day. The cost of harvesting an acre of wheat is divided as follows: Twine, 25 cents; ploughing and harrowing, \$1; drilling, 40 cents; seed, 50 cents; cutting, \$1.25; hauling, \$1.50; threshing, \$1.75; total, If sold at 60 cents a bushel, the pansion. He is buying more land, increas- farmer doubles his money. Machinery saves much to the farmer, but the day laborer yields him even a greater profit. A binder will cut fifteen acres a day. The wheat. The principal development of the twine costs 25 cents an acre, the binder wheat-raising industry of the world for driver is paid \$1.50, and the hire of the team is \$2.50. In some sections the header is used instead of a binder, thus eliminating the

EXPENSES OF HARVEST. The total expense in cutting 1,000 acres is green through droughts that burn up corn- twine. However, the farmer pays larger fields. The hot winds of Kansas and the | wages to those who do the harder work of | when corn would be entirely destroyed His work is frequently given to young by a single month of dry weather. There women when there is a scarcity of men in is still another advantage in wheat raising- | the field. Those who shock the bundles of

and haulers earn a similar sum. Correctly arranging a stack of wheat or the field can be ploughed over again and oats, so that the top will turn rain and pre- has 2,211 seats in it, to themselves. replanted in corn or oats. A destructive | serve the under portion, is an art within itself, requiring seasons of hard work to understand and learn. There are those harvesters who can build a stack of wheat requiring the strength of a cyclone to overturn or the hardest rainstorms to penetrate six inches beneath the straw covering. In these days few farmers stack their grain; most prefer to haul it directly to the thresher from the shock. As the thresher often falls to arrive for weeks after the grain has been cut the shocker must understand his work quite as well as the stacker.

Helpers about the threshing machines are paid from \$2.50 to \$4 a day. Feeders are paid \$4, but their work is dangerous as well as tiresome. They stand for hours in front of the separator, pushing grain-laden straw into the rapidly revolving cylinders, when loosened and fly out, dealing certain death. To keep the mouth of the separator filled entrance, so as not to jerk the machinery, never stopping from sunrise until midday, is a trial of mind and body that few can endure. It is the hardest labor of the har-

Wheat fields naturally ripen in the south ern regions first, the ripening process traveling northward at the rate of twenty-five miles every twenty-four hours, Harvest helpers are, therefore, sent to the southern fields before others are supplied. Harvest employment bureaus are conducted after the plan of any free labor agency. The men in charge have the name needs. After first demands have been supvesters who cannot stand the fatigue, the manded of them. Men of every class seek work in the vast fields of the Southwest. the clerk taking a remunerative and health dents seeking novelty and recreation, to say nothing of the majority who are hard workers from the cities and farming sec-

ons not demanding their prowess. Railroads running into the wheat belts grant a half rate to the harvesters, the Santa Fe having been the first to offer ascursions are crowded for weeks before the July, All industrious and steady workers who come into the wheat belt are generally wives of those laboring in the fields, although many a girl who toils in a village store at \$3 a week will accept employment as a binder driver, or even as a hauler or

of acres of grain ripened and moulded before the owner could center his smaller forces upon the field. As a field of wheat ripens thoroughly in from three to five days, to permit it to stand after that is extremely dangerous.

The possibility of strikes has been almost obviated through the system inaugurated in Kansas. Last year, near Salina, several owners looked across deserted fields. the following morning the Kansas City Employment Bureau had supplied the vacancies. However, even one day's idleness in the midst of a harvest might cause thousands of dollars' damage to overripe

A BLUE ROSE.

One Has at Last Been Evolved, but Will Hardly Be Admired.

New York Times. The announcement was made a few days ago in a London paper that a perfect blue

rose had been received from America at Kew gardens. There was nothing in the the rose was considered a botanical curiblue, marks an epoch in rose culture. color. Not that there would be any parefforts failed in many particulars. The | ticularly large money reward, but there could not be ascertained, as the means | that their name may go down in botanical adopted for making the estimate proved | history trailing after a Latin prefix as the

sand helpers proved a drawback in getting | things were different as to the monetary monstrosities. This was notably the case which they arrived being oversupplied, in the Netherlands during the early part while perhaps in a more isolated section of the seventeenth century. The country went mad over the tulip, and large bonuses assistance. Mr. Blaine then decided upon | in cash were offered for the production of perfect specimens of the different varieties. especially a true black. And one instance is recorded where 13,000 florins was paid for

a single plant. While the growing of these floral freaks has always been a matter of much interest to botanists, it has been a luxury with which the commercial florist, no matter how enthusiastic, could not afford to toy. He is mostly concerned in the successful raising of varieties for which there is a mentation has become a monopoly enjoyed by private botanical students and those at the head of botanical gardens and the con-And, like the preliminary work on invenmen to come directly into the wheat belt, | botanist surrounds his work with a shroud sum of \$176,114.17, or 28.4 cents per 1,000 cubic | reau accepted the task of distributing them | secret of its rearing. Thus, while the anable to show the candlepower of the gas ports as to the demands of each farmer. | this side, its existence in this country was

The cultivation of the blue rose has long been considered an impossibility. "A seeker twenty-two candlepower during the year, | season, a circular was sent to the assessor | after blue roses" is an old phrase signifyand it is believed that these values were of each township in Kansas, asking him to ing the unattainable. But such wonderful the result of little if any enrichment after obtain and file with Mr. Blaine the name of things have been done with the rose in the the gas reached the holders of the distribut every wheat-grower in his section, the way of cultivation, enlargement, beauty number of acres he had sown last year, and fragrance that it is not surprising that the number of extra men, women, and ambitious rose culturists should strive for

that the blue rose had been grown at last. rewarded.

within a week of harvesting, when he | means much-the work of a lifetime. Even sends in his report to the employment | the attempted cultivation of such a monsagencies. Thus, if wheat was reported 74 | trosity presupposes a premiership in the per cent. good in April, Jones would need | ranks of botanists. It involves an age of seven extra men; if 90 per cent. good, he | personal experience and the knowledge of

"Years and years of individual experiquent reports on the condition of wheat as | ment, grafting and regrafting, budding and rebudding, crossing and recrossing with ample opportunity for correction. Free endless varieties, all the while keepin in its different stages, its varying colo while several small towns in the midst of | this time a nearer approach to the cherthe wheat belt will be used as distributing | Ished blue, and then again a casting off at times in the seventh heaven of ecstacy over some slight indication of advancement toward the goal, only to be cast into the nethermost depths of despond by the contrariness of the next cross.

MA AND PA HEAR THE BAND.

Are Both Surprised to Find that "Susie" Wears a Beard.

Atlantic City Letter. Pa Hanks took Ma to hear Sousa last night. They stayed in their room all day, because Ma was afraid her partner in the joys and sorrows of this world might see some more of them naughty men in skirtsand, terrible to contemplate, the women who had made the exchange of clothes! So they avoided the temptation by r maining most reliable and hardy cereal. It remains \$600, of which \$410 goes for horse hire and indoors. As the shades of night came on apace both decided that a little fresh air was absolutely necessary, and Pa, having heard of "Susie's" Band, expressed a desire Boston Makes Coal Gas by New Pro- long periods of freezing in Minnesota only the harvest field. The binder driver sits to hear a band led by a woman! Ma cut down the percentage of a wheat yield, under a sunshade, riding upon his machine. | acquiesced. She put on her new Henrietta, made in the latest style with immense legof-mutton sleeves, and a close-fitting skirt, and he combed his beard and otherwise made ready for the start. At 7 o'clock they left for the pier, where the concert was to begin at 8:50. The Hankses never like to be late. They were not this time. For just one hour they had the entire hall, which 'Spose this place is safe? said Ma, a

bit anxiously. "Well, if it ain't, we'll soon find it out." growled Pa. He was busy studying the decorations. There is a notable scarcity of cupids in Cornerville, and this was not an opportunity to be lost. "Didn't it shake then?" questioned Ma a moment later. "Not a jar," replied John Henry, "Mebbe that's your chill a comin' on agin. Want to

"Then set still and think about how much you'd a' missed if you hadn't tied yourself to a touring man like John Henry Hanks, esquire." Ma sat. It wouldn't be exactly fair to John Philip to repeat in full the conversation which at any moment a steel tooth may become | took place between John Henry and his spouse when the former John made his bow and backed to the audience. Suffice it to say that our triends from Cornervill were somewhat amazed to find what their

Not till I've seen 'Susie.' "

"Susie" looked like. One extract will be enough. "Bearded woman?" whispered ma. "No woman at all to my thinkin'."

"But who ever heerd of a man bein' "You kin search me, Marthy"-this in a lower and much more serious tone-"I'm dad-blasted now, sure enough. Of all the queer places I ever 'struck this here's the queerest. Men goin' around in skirts that don't ever cover their bare legs, and a Susie with a black beard and wearin' pants a-leading in the band. I s'pose ef we go to meetin' to-morrer mornin' we'll listen to a preacher wearin' ostrich plumins and I guess the deacons 'll have on calico aprons.

Let's don't go. "No, John Henry, it makes no difference to me what they wear, jest so they ain't nothin' you don't want to, why you should neglect the Lord. And you won't, neither,

not while Marthy Hanks has her head-John Henry seemed lost in deep thought. He was evidently trying to figure out the relation between a female bandmaster and

PREMONITIONS OF DEATH.

Inexplicable Instances Psychic Warning.

a black beard.

"Premonitions of death are often scouted t," said a well-known Washington newsthentic instances arising which raise doubts as to whether there may not be, after all, some sort of indefinable spiritual phenomena in the incidents. "It may be recorded that a well-known

chief of division in one of the departments. n apparent perfect health on the last day he appeared at the office, died recently of apoplexy on that night. I have since earned that on the evening in question, shortly before he retired, a large dog in his household set up such a prolonged and dismal howling in his yard that he went out with a revolver, under the supposition that there might be intruders prowling about, although the dog howled and did not bark. The dog refused to stop howling upon the appearance of his master, and followed him in the house, whining and showing evidences of distress, looking up into the official's face in such a peculiar manner that the members of the family at the time thought it exceeding strange. The dog continued to follow his master about the house, acting strangely in the manner I have described. On the following morning

the official was found dead in his room. "The above incident is a curlous fact, as is also the following, and while not of startling ghostly interest, is also local to Washington, the parties being members of my own family.

"Some time ago my wife's mother started woman, who had been a slave in her family, having been raised with my wife's mother, called at the house. As in similar instances in the South, there had been a warm attachment existing between former mistress and slave, which had continued through life. She declared she had been warned that my wife's mother had died feeding to a minimum. They can train. When asked whether she had re- liquor or milk. ceived a telegram to that effect she replied Pupples can be weaned by dipping their an affirmative for they are neither so meant street, and was recently razed to make as it is a preventive of worms. room for a business structure. morning the incident has ever been one of

they were assuredly a strange coincidence." CARE OF THE DOG.

more than usual interest in our family. If

How He Can Be Kept Happy and in Good Condition.

Although dogs are carnivorous animals. domestication and association with man has resulted in changes in their organs of most suitable.

Meat does not affect the scent of a dog.

were given unlimited exercise. But where "For you must understand," he con- the life led is artificial and the opportunity with a coarse towel, one made from a salt condition of wheat in each section until tinued, "that the perfection of such a rose for exercise is limited, a light, easily-di- sack cut into suitable sizes is sufficient and gested diet is more satisfactory. Dogs should be fed twice a day, a light meal in the morning and a heavier one and Skyes, should be dried before a fire by at night, the animal being allowed to eat | brushing with two or more ordinary soft until satisfied. The remnants of the meal hairbrushes, which can be alternately toasted bread and milk and a little well- the skin and destroy the natural gloss of

> make a satisfactory diet. Where a number of dogs are kept an ex- away with. cellent diet can be prepared by boiling sheep or beef heads until soft, and then thickening the liquor in which they are bolled with stale bread, crackers, vegetables and oat or corn meal, etc.

occasional bone,

effect upon the bowels.

THE WM. H. BLOCK CO.

THE WM. H. BLOCK CO.

IMMENSE CLEARANCE SALE OF

Colored Wash Goods

Divided into Five Price Lots to make choosing and selling easier.

10c and 121c Wash Goods 5

STRIPED BATISTE-

and colorings, the 10c

BATISTES-The best,

American make, a large

variety of styles, that

sell for 19c

DIMITIES - The equal

in quality and designs

of the foreign cloth,

that retails at 25c

DOTTED SWISSES-Em-

colors, the 19c quality

FANCY WEAVES-

broidered in small dots,

with printings in all,

such as corded and lace

effects, all colors, are

the 25c quality

an endless variety of

styles and colors

ZEPHYR GINGHAMS-

quality

Up to 25c Wash Goods 10

Thousands of yards of neat, dainty printings, all colors, the loc qual-CORDED LAWNS-Light and dark printings, large variety of styles 15c and 19c Wash Goods 71 DIMITIES - Choice new

styles, in all the late tints, over 100 pieces, 15c and 19c quality ... BATISTES - Fine and sheer, all new, choice printings, in every color. 15e quality SATIN STRIPED DIM-ITIES-The kind that sell for 19c, every

style and color Up to 50c Quality 19

LINEN BATISTES-The genuine Irish, made of pure linen, the kind made over colors, the 39c quality LISLE TISSUES - They

make a cool summer gown; come in corded effects, in the latest tints, the 35c quality . MERCERIZED CHAM-BRAYS-Very silky and fine, for waists and entire dresses, in all the new tints, 30c quality FRENCH ORGANDIES-31 inches wide, pink light blue, pearl, lavender. Nile, maize and black, the 35c quality ... SCOTCH MADRAS AND

well, the 39c quality

Your Choice Per Yard LINEN GINGHAMS-The kind that launder

UP TO 75c QUALITY.

MERCERIZED GRENADINES, 31 inches wide, black with mercerized \ YOUR

IMPORTED SWISSES, neatly embroidered with printings in all colors; APPLIQUE SWISSES, very dainty and dressy in a variety of beautiful

Choice

LACE STRIPED SWISSES, 32 inches wide, beautiful lace striped ef-

Special Sale of Muslins, Sheetings, Cambrics, Sheets and Pillow Cases.

MUSLIN, UNBLEACHED

SHEETING MUSLIN-Unbleached, 26 inches wide, extra heavy, regular &c YARD WIDE-Very fine, regular 7c YARD WIDE-Fine for sheets or un-

MUSLIN, BLEACHED

YARD WIDE-Our regular 6c YARD WIDE-Free from dressing heavy round thread, no better made for pillow cases or children's underwear, 8c quality YARD WIDE-Fine longcloth finish, especially desirable for summer underwear, regular 81/2c qual-HOPE, HILL, BLACKSTONE,

CAMBRIC MUSLIN

CABOT and other brands

YARD WIDE-8c quality YARD WIDE-Very fine for ladies skirts or underwear, regular 121/2c quality

SHEETING, BLEACHED

LOCKWOOD-9-4 wide, 26c

SHEETING UNBLEACHED SHEETING - Unbleached, 40 inches

wide, regular 9c qual-SHEETING - Unbleached, 9-4 wide, Pepperell brand, regular 20c SHEETING - Unbleached, 9-4 Lockwood brand, 22e qual-

PILLOW CASE MUSLIN

42-inch, Pepperell brand 45-inch, Lockwood brand 123 45-inch, Utica brand 1-5

PILLOW CASES AND SHEETS PILLOW CASES-Made of good heavy muslin, sizes 40%, 42 and 45x36, 71/ PILLOW CASES-Made of regular pillow case muslin, extra heavy, size 42 and 45x36, regular 121/20 heavy unbleached sheeting, 50c

SHEETS-Size 81x90, made of SHEETS, BLEACHED-size 81x 45 90, 55c quailty SHEETS-Mohawk brand, size

REAR BARGAIN TABLE

17c Ribbons, per Yard

5,000 YARDS ALL-SILK CORDED HEMSTITCHED TAFFETA RIBBONS-31/4 inches wide, white, blue, pink, maize and turquoise, regular l7e quality;

THE WM. H. BLOCK CO.

at an early hour on that morning on the dry, or broken up and moistened with meat better. Yet the teacher is wrong.

ringing of the front door bell. In respond- soon learn to lap the milk. They should be negative strengthens another. house, by the way, was on a down-town | Sour milk should also be given frequently, | Your dog is entitled to a bath at least | was meant to express. "At about 10 o'clock on the morning of once a week; in warm weather oftener. the day when the former slave had com- His beautiy, health and happiness depend municated the intelligence of my wife's on it, for if properly done, the fleas and mother's death we received a telegram from lice which ordinarily torment all dogs are the officials of the railroad, dated from a destroyed, and the coat made soft and far Western State, announcing her sudden | glossy. Every precaution should be taken death at about the hour when the colored to prevent the animal contracting cold. If companion of her early childhood had heard | it is to be done out of doors, during the the pulls at the bell. Had the bell been summer, a warm, sunshiny day should be rung during the ordinary hours of the day | selected; if in the house, see that the room we would have attached no importance to is properly heated, and do not allow the the former slave's positive assertion of a animal to enter the open air until the coat spiritual visitation from the deceased lady, and skin are thoroughly dry. The large but as it was at about 2 o'clock in the breeds, such as St. Bernards, can be stood on some clean surface; collies and setters can be placed in an ordinary tub, while an

the pulls at the bell were not supernatural ordinary foot-pan will answer for small house dogs. Fill the tub with lukewarm water as high as the dog's knees; to this add a disinfectant in the proportion of a tablespoonful to to take into account the sinking of land the gallon. It softens the water, destroys all insects or germs and assists in cleansing reefs and "atolls." the skin. The animal's coat should then be moistened all over, beginning at the neck and shoulders, either pouring on the were disputed by Sir John Murray, of the water from a small tin cup or using a Challenger expedition, and others. They sponge. A small quantity of a good soap contended that "atolls" are built upon should then be rubbed well into the coat, digestion, which render a mixed diet, or more water gradually added, and the anione containing meat, grain and vegetables, mai carefully rubbed until a profuse lather is produced. Allow this to remain on a few which incloses a lakelike sea area, is atmoments, and then rinse off with clean | tributed to the erosion or wearing away of water, to which a disinfectant has been

added in the proportion of a tablespoonful diet would be a very good one, if the dog to the gallon of water. The animal must now be carefully dried The long-haired breeds, such as Yorkshires poo or soap and your dog will have a hand-Where but one or two dogs are kept, table | some, glossy coat, his skin will be soft and scraps, if fresh and not too highly sea- | velvety, all irritation allayed, pimples and soned, and free from chicken or fish bones, scurf removed, fleas and lice destroyed. and the objectionable "doggy" smell done

The Abused Double Negative.

George L. Kittredge, in Harper's Magazine. Nearly all dogs are fond of boiled liver, negative, for example, A boy says, "I ha'n't accumulation on the ocean bed would net and it can be given with good results once | had no time to get my lesson." His lan- exceed 1-9,900 of an inch in thickness, givor twice a week, as it has a mild, laxative | guage may be objectionable, but his mean- ing us one foot of thickness in about 100,-Dog biscults have come into general use it as he intends her to understand it; but foundation has to be build up from a depth the last few years, and, although some dogs | she has heard that two negatives make an | of 800 feet to the limit of coral life, we refuse to eat them, a little tact and per- affirmative, and she retorts: "Ah, you mean | would require seventy-five fathoms of maseverance upon the part of the owner will | that you have had some time! You have | terial at least, and at the rate of accumuaccustom the dog to them; they form a very | said the opposite of what you mean." The lation just given, such an erection would satisfactory diet and reduce the trouble of laugh is on the boy: if he can be laughed require 45,000,000 years for its completion.

two negatives in his sentence do not make that she had not, but that at the hour in | noses into a pan of milk. They proceed | nor are they so taken by the hearer. Acquestion she had been awakened by the to lick the milk off from their noses and cording to a very old English idiom, one ing to the bell she had found no one on fed at least six times a day on milk which has ceased to be good English, but it has the steps in each instance, the bell having has been scalded; to it can be gradually not changed its meaning. The boy is in been pulled three successive times. Her added broken crackers and other solld food. fault because he is using an obsolete idiom which has become vulgar, not because his language means the opposite of what it

How Coral Reefs Are Formed.

London Chronicle, A specially interesting communication was made at a meeting of the Royal Soclety of Edinburgh last Monday by Prof. Alexander Agassiz, of América. fessor devoted his attention to the subject theories of their erection. He himself has been an indefatigable explorer of reefs in the Indian, Pacific and Atlantic areas, and the main purport of his address was to convey to the society the ideas he had been led to formulate concerning the manner in which the circular reefs, or "atolis,"

come into existence. Darwin, in 1843, showed that as coral could only grow at a limited depth we had as a factor in the production of barrier As the original land sank, the corals, being afforded fresh foundations, grew upward. Darwin's views foundations of submarine origin, and that no subsidence of land is necessary for their erection. The circular form of the "atoll," the coral substance by sea and chemical action. To this view Professor Agassiz subscribes, as the result of his investiga-

Here are a few figures which appear worth considering in connection with the durable. Smaller dogs require softer towels. views of Sir J. Murray and of Professor Agassiz. Taking 150 feet as the greatest average depth at which reef building corals can live, how much material in the shape of marine deposits (chiefly contributed by should then be immediately removed. Pet | warmed and used, thus preventing the mat- chalk animalcules) and what extent of dogs suffer from overfeeding, and the ting, snarling and breaking of the hair, time would be required to bring a foundapromiscuous use of sweets and candies pro- which would result from rubbing with a tion up to within the requisite distance of duces indigestion and other allments. The towel. Follow the above directions care- the surface to afford a base of operations proper diet for them is crackers, stale or fully; avoid coarse dog soaps that fritate for the coral polyps? Sixteen tons of chalk are contained in a layer of sea water 600 cooked lean meat, beef broths, etc., with an the hair. Use only a standard dog sham- feet deep and a mile square, and this material may be utilized by the chalk animalcules for shell building purposes. If this amount of chalk were precipitated over a square mile the layer it would form would be less than ,0001 of an inch thick. The tenth of an inch would at least be the out-

> How long would such an agency take to build up a base for coral rock from the sea depths? Hellprin's calculation throws An idlom may defy logic. Take the double | some light on the problem. Every year the ing is undoubted. The teacher understands | 600 years. Then, if we suppose that a

side limit.